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ments; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

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VII.—Heastlity to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.
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AMERICAN ORGAN

PARTY; and if the most untiring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to

which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missour Notice American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"TRE PREFEVATION OF ANERICAN PRESION IS OUR CONJOUR, AND THE AMERICAN PREFY OUR CORSONER."

OUR position is thus defined. We shall advocate such measure as will in our judgment, if carried out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American party, and the advocate of American rights.

We shall neither sustain nor oppens any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Whig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American party, we shall battle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall approve what we think is right and condemn what we think is wrong in the principles of all public men and of all political parties. The editor of the American Organ will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States. No easay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the either on the proper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, shall be maintained. We hold that the institution of statery belongs exclusively to those States insufaction or Associates with a the borders, we shall therefore oppose all existence of the question of statery, either in Ongress or out of it.

The "American Organ" will advocate the free and successmentled carreise of the rights of concessors, on all questions connected with religious foits, but it will, by all fair and respectful arguments, oppose forign degrated on the maintain

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To Strangers.

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and responsibility is a sufficient gyarantee to the afficited.

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When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful
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shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability,
can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, none, skin, &c.,
progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts
a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to
"that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It
is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to
this terrible disease owing to the unskillulness of ignorant presenders, who, by the use of that deadly poson, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

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movement, and next an Atchison secrecy exposed it to all sorts of accusations. People became afraid less sentiment did not really lie

movement, and next an Atchison plot. And its secrecy exposed it to all sorts of suspicious and accusations. People became straid that the American sentiment did not really lie at the bottom, but that something else did. The present strength of the party, therefore, is no proof of what it is to be when the people shall find out what the party really is.

Orators deride the accident of birth, and plume themselves on the magnanimity of the sentiment. But it is a serry thing to erect the sentimentalities of the poet into maxims of statesmapship. Nobody makes a question as to the merit or demerit of birth; but the consequences of birth and early training. And there is no condition upon which so many prejudices and antipathies depend. What makes you a Christian, and not a Mahommedan or a Pagan? The accident of birth. What produced the riots at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville? The accident of birth. The important matter does not lie in the question, who was in fault? As to the Louisville riot, I am satisfied that the Americans gave a degree of provocation at the polls—no more, however, than frequently occurs in the Northern elections. But it is a demonstrated fact, that the Sag Nichts had prepared arms and ammunition beforehand, and had determined to avail themselves of any pretext that might offer, to open the bloody scene—and thus bring discredit on the American movement. But a wise man will not care much to find out whether the fault lay with American or foreign birth—be will look to the fact that the riots did take place, and that they were the consequence of the presence of a large foreign population, who had become odious to natives; and a numerous body of religionists, under the control of an ecclesiastical for population founded in a foreign State, and that a despotic State, and a blended with State that no man can separate the ecclesiastical from the political elements.

The chief concern of the man of wisdom will not be to rerutinize the merits of the 2 merican party; he will rather look with dee